Ism

Status
1. Raf Nasb Jarr
2. Light vs Heavy
   i) Absolute No
   ii) Partly Flexible
   iii) Mudhaf in Idafah
   iv) Munadah
3. Flexibility
   i) Non flexible
- Ends with ا/ى
- Ism mawsool
- Pointer words
   ii) Partly flexible
- UAA end, no ◌ً ◌ً
  - Non Arab names
  - Places
   iii) Fully flexible
- 3 letter name/place
  عَدْنٌ عَدَنًا عَدَنٍ نُوْحٌ نُوْحًا نُوْحٍ
- Arab names
  مُحَمَّدٌ, صالِحٌ, هُوْدٌ, شُعَيْبٌ.

Number
S (ES)
Pair
- aani/ayni
Plural
- oona/eena

Broken Pl
Human
- SF or trans
Non Human
- SF
Ism Jam'a
- Pl M
- ❤ قَوْمٌ
- ❤ ناسٌ
- ❤ قَرْنٌ

Gender
Masculine
(by default)
Feminine
1 Real fem
2 Non Human & Broken Plural
3 Body parts (w/ pairs)
4 Word ending
- 💙 Most ة
- 💙 Colors اء
- 💙 Superlatives ى

5 Proper place
6 BASS

حرب war	سماء sky	شمس sun	نفس soul/person	نار fire
دلو bucket	سبيل path	أرض land	ريح wind	بئر well
دار home	كأس cup	خمر wine	جهنم hellfire	عصا staff

Type
Common
(by default)
Proper
1 have ال
2 proper name
3 pronoun
4 M if MIL is P
5 pointer
6 the one called يا مُحَمَّدُ!
7 ism mawsool الَّذِي

Pronouns ضَمِيْر

Status
Raf - Ind
Nasb
- att HoN
- att Fi'l
Jarr
- att HoJ
- att Ism/MIL

No & Gen
By meaning

Type
Proper

Invisible 'is'
1 Ind pronouns
- I am Muslim أَنَا مُسْلِمٌ

2 Pointer + no ال
- this is a city هَذَا بَلَدٌ

3 After HON & ism
إِنَّ اللهَ غَفُوْرٌ
- indeed Allah is forgiving

4 Proper + Common
مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُوْلُ اللهِ
- Muhd is a rasul of Allah

5 Break in the chain
after fragments

Fragments مُرَكَّباتٌ ناقِصَةٌ

1. Mawsoof Sifah (Noun-Adj)
- Sifah after the mawsoof
- Match in all 4 properties
- Can be long distance r/s
- Can be multiple sifah

2. Idafah (Of)
- Light, no ال + Jarr
- Can't have long distance

a) Of translation
Master of Musa رَبِّ مُوسَى

b) Pronoun attached
Hearts of theirs قُلُوْبِهِمْ

c) Special Mudhaf
- No of when translate
With you all مَعَكُمْ

after	بَعْدَ	below	تَحْتَ	above	فَوْقَ
behind	خَلْفَ	in front of	أَمَامَ	before	قَبْلَ
especially from	لَدُنْ	behind, beyond	وَرَاءَ	between	بَيْنَ
right in front of	قُدَّامَ	which, any	أَيّ	other than	غَيْرَ
some, some of	بَعْضَ	around, surrounding	حَوْلَ	with, at, has, by/beside	عِنْدَ
besides, other than	دُوْنَ	with	مَعَ	each, all, every, the whole	كُلّ

d) Special isms
Mudhafs whose status not shown by ending sound or combo.
Shown by ending letter.
Raf ends with و
Nasb ends with ا
Jarr ends with ي

Word	Regular	Mudhaf	Word	Regular	Mudhaf
Father	أَبٌ	أَبُو	Mouth	فَمٌ	فُو
	أَبًا	أَبَا		فَمًا	فا
	أَبٍ	أَبِي		فَمٍ	فِي
Brother	أَخٌ	أَخُو	In-law	حَمٌ	حَمُو
	أَخًا	أَخا		حَمًا	حَما
	أَخٍ	أَخِي		حَمٍ	حَمِي
Possessor-of		ذُو			
	Always a Mudhaf	ذَا			
		ذِي			

3. Harf of Jarr
- Makes the next ism J
- No long distance r/s

وَ oath	لِ for/have	كَ like (comparison)	تَ Swear (لله)	بِ with
حَتَّى until(2)	عَلَ on/upon/against	عَنْ about/away from	فِي in/about	مِنْ from
إِلَى to/towards				

If att to pronoun, إلى & على pronounce with ي عَلَيْهِ or إِلَيْكَ

4. Harf of Nasb
- Makes the next ism N
- Can be long distance r/s

بِأَنَّ because	كَأَنَّ as though, as if	أَنَّ that	إِنَّ certainly, for sure
لَعَلَّ so that, hopefully, maybe		لَكِنَّ however	لَيْتَ alas (express regret)

5.Ism Isharah (Pointer)
- Pointer followed by ال
- Match in 4 properties
Status: NF - Meaning
Number & Gender: Chart
Type: Proper

3.7.1: Pointing Words أسماء الإشارة Chart

	Plural	Pair	Singular	
Near				
These / This	هَؤُلَاءِ	هَذَانِ	هَذَا	Masculine
جر and نصب	هَؤُلَاءِ	هَذَيْنِ	هَذَا	
This	هَؤُلَاءِ	هَتَانِ	هَذِهِ	Feminine
جر and نصب	هَؤُلَاءِ	هَتَيْنِ	هَذِهِ	
Far				
Those / That	أُوْلَئِكَ	ذَانِكَ	ذَلِكَ	Masculine
جر and نصب	أُوْلَئِكَ	تَيْنِكَ	ذَلِكَ	
That	أُوْلَئِكَ	تَانِكَ	تِلْكَ	Feminine
جر and نصب	أُوْلَئِكَ	تَيْنِكَ	تِلْكَ	

Pointing at an idafah
Eg: this path of mine
- Mudhaf can't take an ال
- So, gotta put the pointer after the idafah سبيلي هذه

Pointing at words w/ 'the'
Eg: this is the man
هذا الرَّجُلُ = this man
- Put a pronoun in the middle
هذا هُوَ الرَّجُلُ

Ism Mawsool & Silah

الَّذَيْنَ	الَّذَانِ	الَّذِي
the ones who(masc)	the two who(masc)	the one who(masc)
اللَّتِي اللاتِي	اللَّتَانِ	الَّتِي
the ones who(fem)	the two who(fem)	the one who(fem)
Non flexible Proper	مَنْ	ما
	Whoever	whatever

Determining status:
Jarr - MIL, after HoJ or sifah of J
Nasb - mafool, after HoN or sifah of N
Raf - faail, mub, khabr or sifah of R

Note abt ما & مَنْ :
When add to HoJ, ن dropped

عَمَّا = عَنْ+ما
مِمَّا = مِنْ+ما
عَمَّنْ = عَنْ+مَن
مِمَّن = مِنْ+مَن

Jumlah Ismiyyah
1. **Mubtadah [before is]**
   - Ism Raf or HoN or كانَ + ism
     Only Ism have al or tanwin
2. **Khabar [after is]**
   - Ism Raf
   - another Jumlah Ismiyyah
   - Jumlah Filliyah (no MBK)
   - For كانَ look for Nasb ism
3. **Mutaaliq bil khabar [after is]**
   - HoJ or Tharf idafah

After	بَعْدَ	below	تَحْتَ	Above	فَوْقَ
Behind	خَلْفَ	in front of	أَمَامَ	Before	قَبْلَ
especially from	لَدُنْ	behind, beyond	وَرَاءَ	between	بَيْنَ
right in front of	قُدَّامَ	which, any	أَيّ	other than	غَيْرَ
some, some of	بَعْضَ	around, surrounding	حَوْلَ	with, at, has, by/beside	عِنْدَ
besides, other than	دُوْنَ	with	مَعَ	each, all, every, the whole	كُلّ

Fi'l
tense+action+doer

Past ماضي Present مُضارع

when fil madi w/ antum wanna attached a pronoun, tum ending > tumu ending

Light Harf Nasibah Lightest Harf Jazimah

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning/Notes
أَنْ	to connector	إِنْ	if can be used with past or present tense
لَنْ	will not only used w/ present pushes to future	لَمْ	did not. only used w/ present tense, pushes meaning to past
لِكَيْ	so that comes in 3 forms: لِ كَيْ لِكَيْ	لَمَّا	not yet. if used w/ present tense. if used w/ past tense, means when
إِذاً إِذَنْ	in that case	وَلْ فَلْ لِ	Should
حَتَّىٰ	until		

Mansoob (Light)
- 5 in a pocket: Change dhamma to fatha
- ن ends: Drop ن except for grp of women

Majzum (Lightest)
- 5 in a pocket: Change dhamma to sukoon
- ن ends: Drop ن except for grp of women

Future tense:
Add سَ to fil to say "will" (closer future)
Add سَوْفَ to harf to say "soon" or "going to"

Command & Forbid
💚 Only 2nd person

Forbidding فعل نهي
- لا + lightest 2nd person present tense

Commanding فعل أمر
1 Start w/ lightest 2nd person present tense
2 Drop ت & add ا if can't pronounce word
3 Put dhamma on ا if 3rd letter is dhamma
4 Put kasra on ا if 3rd letter not dhamma
The أَسْلَمَ family is weird. It gets a أ

Negation:
ما
- Can be used w/ past & present tense
- Strongest form of negation (+ refutation)

لا
- Used w/ present tense only
- Not refutation

Jumlah Fi'liyah
1 Fi'l [must]
2 Faail - Doer [must]
- Inside doer {pronoun}
- Outside doer
  a After Fi'l
  b Raf status
  c Fil singular huwa/hiya

3 Mafool - Details
- Nasb status
- Jumlah Ismiyyah
- another Jumlah Filliyah
- ❤ Mafool bihi - who/what
- ❤ Mafool fihi - when/where
- ❤ Mafool lahu - why
- ❤ Mafool hal - how
- ❤ Mafool mutlaq - how badly

4 Mutaaliq bil Fi'l
- HoJ related to Fi'l

If doesn't start with ism or fil, look at the next word.

Jumlah Syartiyah
Conditional Statement - 2 parts
1. Syart - Condition
- إِنْ if, مَنْ whoever or ما whatever
- followed by lightest present tense

2 Jawabul syarti - Answer/Result
- lightest present tense

مَجْهُوْل Passive Fils
Only to transitive words مُتَعَدٍّ
- ie. you can put object after fil

Inside passive fil = object نائِبُ الفاعِلِ.

Why use passive?
- To hide or don't know the doer
- To focus on object

How to identify passive fils?
1. Identify the tense
2. Past passive starts w/ UU-E sound
   Present passive starts w/ U-AA sound

الأَفْعالُ النَّاقِصَةُ Incomplete Fil
يَكُوْنُ He is/will be
كانَ He was
يصبِحُ He becomes
أَصْبَحَ He became
لَيْسَ He is not

Labelled as Jumlah Ismiyyah
Mubtada - Fil+Ism
Khabr - Details
MBK - HoJ & Sp2 Mudhaf

كانَ اللهُ was/is/will be - always
كانَ + pres tense = used to

Other uses of ما
Besides negate, condition & mawsool

ما إِسْتِفْهامِيَّةٌ	82:6
The ما for asking the question "what?" Because it means "what" it is generally used for non-humans: "What is that" as opposed to "Who is that"	
ما إِبْهامِيَّةٌ	2:26
Used to give the meaning of "any" and make an ism obscure. It is placed after a common ism. For example: رَجُلٌ ما means "any man".	
ما مَصْدَرِيَّةٌ	3:105
The ما for turning a فعل into a مصدر. It does not get translated.	
ما تَعَجُّبِيَّةٌ	80:17
The ما for expressing amazement.	

Use of قَدْ :
Only with fil, both past & present tense
Emphasis & imply certainty

Question words:

Did/Is هَلْ/أَ	Where أَيْنَ	How كَيْفَ
When مَتى	Why لِماذا	What مَاذا